

THE  
REGULATIONS  
OF THE  
Town's Hospital  
AT  
GLASGOW;

WITH AN

ABSTRACT of the First Year's EXPENCE, from November 1733. to November 1734.

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*Published by Order of the DIRECTORS of the Hospital, for the Information and Satisfaction of those who contributed to it.*

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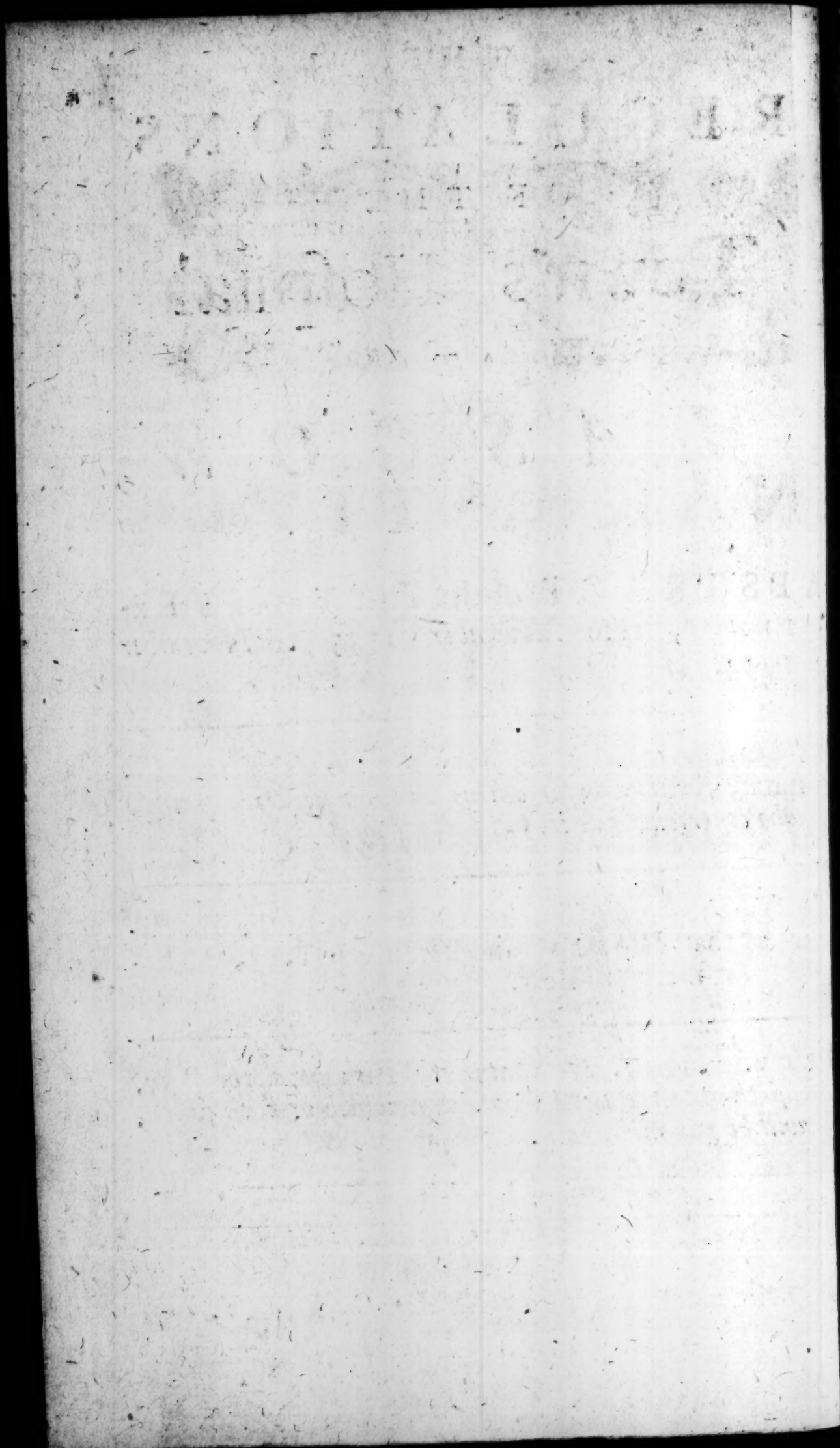
To which is prefix'd a short Narrative of the Erection of that HOUSE, and its Success and good Effects for the First Year.

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PROV. xix. 17. *He that hath Pity upon the Poor, lendeth unto the Lord; and that which he hath given, will he pay him again.*

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GLASGOW,  
Printed in the Year M. DCC. XXXV.





A SHORT  
NARRATIVE  
OF THE  
ERECTION  
OF THE

*Town's Hospital, &c.*

I. **T**HE several SOCIETIES in  
*Glasgow*, who have the Ma-  
nagement of *Publick Charity*  
*Funds*, having after mature  
Deliberation enter'd into a Resolution to  
erect a large *Hospital*, for the more regular  
Maintainance and Employment of their  
*Poor*, under due Inspection; being greatly  
encouraged to take this Method, from the  
excellent Effects of it in many other Places:

A 2

It



# A Short Narrative of

It was concerted, That for defraying the yearly Charge of the *House*, the several SOCIETIES aftermentioned should contribute the following *Quota's* annually; besides the Tax, usually laid on the Inhabitants every Year for maintaining the *Poor*, viz.

The Funds for the an- nual Charge		Sterl.
	The Town Council,	L. 140
	The Merchants House	L. 60
	The Trades House, &c.	L. 120
	The General Session	L. 250
		<hr/> L. 570
	The foresaid Tax	L. 250
		<hr/> Summa, L. 820

The Sub-  
scriptions  
for the Build-  
ing.

II. AFTER allotting these Funds for the yearly Charge of the intended *Hospital*, a voluntary Subscription, for defraying the Expence of the Building, was propoed to the Inhabitants; who shew'd such laudable Forwardness for encouraging this Design, that their Subscriptions mounted to above *Thirteen Hundred Pounds*, besides what is expected from some who have not yet contributed.

The Go-  
vernment of  
the House.

III. THE several BODIES concerned in this *Publick Work*, agreed that the Management of it should be in the Hands of *Forty eight* DIRECTORS, besides the *PROVOST*; each of the Four SOCIETIES chusing *Twelve* DIRECTORS: And that these DIRECTORS should be chosen annually, and be vested with sufficient



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ent Powers to do every Thing needful for promoting the *Design*.

IV. THE Magistrates and Town Council allotted a Piece of Ground for the *House*, and for a spacious Court about it, in the *Old Green*, near the River *Clyde*, a little below the Bridge; which Situation is very wholesome, pleasant, and commodious, on various Accounts, and particularly on Account of good Air, and its being so near the Water.

The Situation.

V. THE Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons made a generous Resolution, of great Importance, for encouraging the intended *Hospital*; Agreeing to attend the sick People in the *Hospital* by Turns, each Physician for a Year, and each Surgeon for an Half-year, during the first six Years after the opening of the *House*; giving their Advice, Attendance, and Medicines, *gratis*, all that Time: Which charitable Resolution they have executed, and continue still to execute with such Assiduity and Success, as gives great Relief and Comfort to the *Poor*.

The Attendance given by Physicians and Surgeons.

VI. THE *House* being open'd on the 15th Day of November 1733. a considerable Number of *Poor*, especially of the most destitute Sort, began to crowd into it; so that their Number amounted, on the *First* of February thereafter, to *Ninety seven*; on the *First* of May, to *One hundred and seventeen*; on the *First* of November, to *One hundred and Forty*; and is at present, February 1735. One

The Number of the Poor in the House.

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*One hundred and fifty two : Of which Number there are Sixty one Old Persons, and Ninety one Young-ones, besides the Master, the Mistress, Chaplain, and Two hired Servants, making in all One hundred and fifty seven.*

The good  
Estate of the  
House.

VII. THO' this publick Work is as yet, in a Manner, only in its Infancy; yet seeing the Success, which, by the Divine Blessing it has had already, gives . . . mising a Prospect; it is thought proper in publishing the *Rules* of the *House*, with an Abstract of the First Year's Expence, to give also some short Account of the good Effects of this Work, for satisfying those who contributed to it; that it is in a hopeful Way of answering the Ends proposed by it.

Y. As to  
the more  
comfortable  
Maintain-  
ance of the  
Poor.

VIII. As one chief Design of the *House* was, *The more comfortable Maintainance of the Poor*, so it is sufficiently known, that they are much better provided than ever, with *wholesom Food, good Cloathes, clean Lodging, and the other needful Accomodations of Life*: The Sick being well attended, and getting the Diet which the Physicians judge most proper for them; the Old and Frail getting even a reasonable Choice of Diet; so far as is consistent with necessary Frugality; due regard being had both to what is most wholesom, and most agreeable to them: And the *Poor* in general being as really relieved from the Distresses of Poverty, as if they were Persons of Wealth and Substance; dis-

disengag'd from all Anxieties about their daily Bread, and the other vexing Cares of the World, while they enjoy so many of the lawful Comforts of it, and so many Advantages for minding their highest Concerns.

The Regulations shew how clean the *Poor* are kept; and what Care is taken as to frequent washing of the several Rooms and Apartments of the *House*, as well as the regular and orderly Diet of the *Poor*. The good Effect of all these things is, *That People who used to wander about in Rags and Deformity, under the Hardships of Cold, Hunger and Nakedness, are now so much altered to the Advantage, and have so decent and cleanly an Appearance, that they seem, to those who knew them formerly, as if they were not the same Persons.*

IX. AND whereas this *House* was intended not only for the comfortable Subsistence of the *Poor*, but also for promoting Industry, Sobriety, Christian Knowledge, and true Piety among them: These good Ends are daily promoted by the joint Advantages of frequent Instruction, regular and constant Inspection, Divine Worship Twice a Day, and by the good Education of the poor young Ones; employed sometimes in reading, sometimes in Work suited to their Age and Ability; by which Means, many of them have acquired such Dexterity in useful Industry, and are contracting such an Habit of it, that their Work is become a Pleasure to them.

2. As to the promoting of Industry, Sobriety and Religion.



# *A Short Narrative of*

The Poor's  
Work at  
present.

As to their Work at present, the Children are employed in teasing and spinning of Cotton; the old Men in picking of Oakum, and Wool-combing; and the old Women, such of them as are not fit to be Nurses to the Children, are employed in spinning of linen and woolen Yarn. And as to such young Ones, as are near the Age, at which they may be fit to learn mechanick Employments, Care is taken to hasten their Education, so as they may be timously set out to Apprenticeships: By which Means the *House* will be eased of severals every Year, to make room for others.

The House  
a Nursery  
for good  
Servants.

X. W H E R E A S in this, as well as in other Places, the Inhabitants have been much abused by Servants addicted to stealing and pilfering whatever they could easily have access to; which has been owing, in a great Measure, to their want of good Education, and to the Practices of their younger Days, many of them having then had no other way of Subsistence than by Begging: There is good Ground to expect, that this *House* will, in some Measure, prevent such Mischiefs for the future; and that it will be a Nursery of honest, diligent and faithful Servants.

Christian  
Knowledge  
promoted.

XI. A s to Christian Knowledge, it is found, that the frequent Catechizing has a sensible good Effect, even on such old People as were grossly Ignorant: And whereas many of the young Ones were formerly unac-

unacquainted with any thing but the Idleness and Irregularities of a vagrant Life; there is reason to hope that this *House* is, by the Divine Blessing, a Means of rescuing many from such Enormities and Miseries of a dissolute Life, into which, before they were thus taken care of, they seem'd to be running a pace: Notwithstanding of what Pensions might have been given formerly for their Maintenance, and for teaching them to read.

XII. As there are several People in the *House*, whose former good Behaviour and Piety had justly endear'd them to the well-dispos'd People in the *Town*, and whose Example and Conversation, it is hop'd, will be of extensive good Influence in this large *Hospital*; so as to others, whose former Conduct was less regular, there are Instances of a visible Reformation on some of them since they came under so regular Inspection; and particularly of some, whose habitual Intemperance made the DIRECTORS at first demur about admitting them into the *House*: fearing they were irreclaimable, and that their Example might be infectious; who however being admitted, for a Time, on Tryal, have happily disappointed these Fears, and instead of proving Nuisances to the *House*, have become very useful by their Industry and exemplary Sobriety, and by persevering in so good a Course.

The House  
a Mean of  
Reformation.

As to some others, who are not as yet thoroughly reformed, it is of great Importance

ance that they are, at least, restrained from their wonted Irregularities; and the many Endeavours us'd for that End, promise good Effects: It being a chief Part of the Work of the Weekly COMMITTEE, where some of the MAGISTRATES are usually present, to inquire into Irregularities, to call before them, and to rebuke Delinquents, and where the milder Methods of repeated Admonition prove ineffectual, or where the Grofness of the Fault makes it necessary, the MAGISTRATES are not wanting in inflicting due Punishment, and in expelling the Incurable out of the *House*, tho' it is but seldom that there is occasion for going that Length. By all which Inspection and Discipline, the sober People in the *House* have all imaginable Security against Disturbances from bad Company; and that even beyond what they might have elsewhere; no Part of the *Town* being under so narrow and so constant Inspection.

As to the  
Restraint of  
Begging.

XIII. As to *Begging*, it is now, in a very great Measure, restrained, and would be more so, if the *Inhabitants* were as careful to discountenance it, as the MAGISTRATES are willing to execute the Law against it, and it is highly reasonable that the *Inhabitants* should discountenance it, now that none belonging to this *Place* can be under any Necessity to follow that Practice. Whereas in former Times, Multitudes of Poor, and particularly of poor Children were continually going about, and crying



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the Doors of the *Inhabitants*, it is but rarely that any thing of that Kind is observ'd now, those who did so formerly, being either provided for in the *Hospital*, or maintaining themselves by their Industry, or having left the *Town*.

XIV. SEVERAL Things have contributed to make the Profit of the Poor's Work less considerable this *first* Year; As they who came first into the House were generally either so young, or so very old, that little Work could be expected from them: so severals of those who were able to do any Thing, behov'd to be employed in taking care of the sick, or of the young Ones, and other needful Services about the House; besides, that it took some Time before the Children could be taught to work, and it was suitable to the chief Designs of the *House*, that the Education of the young Ones should by no Means be neglected for the sake of the Profit of their Work: But now that so many of them have acquir'd a Dexterity in spinning, and other Work; and, at the same Time, are come a good length in their Education, and that the Management of the *House* is become more familiar and easy, there is good Reason to expect that, through Time, the Work of the *House* will turn to a much better Account.

Reasons why the Poor's Work is not more considerable this Year.

XV. THE *Hospital* has promoted Industry, not only among those who have embrac'd the Benefit of it, but also among Numbers

The Publick cas'd of Pensioners who can maintain Of themselves.

# A Short Narrative of

of others who have refused that Benefit, and have discovered that they were able to maintain themselves by their Work; tho' they had formerly found Means, by their Impor-tunity, to impose on the Managers of public Funds, who without this Method, could hardly ever have made such Discoveries, by any other Scrutiny. And thus the *House* has answer'd the good End propos'd by it, as to the *Charity Funds*, by easing the Publick of many such *Pensioners*, and *New Petitioners* for Pensions, as are not proper Objects of Charity, but want Money to gratify their Avarice, their Sloth, or Intemperance. This is of the greater Importance, because the Number of Pensioners on the Publick Funds had swell'd so high, of late Years, that it was not easy to spare so much out of these Funds, as was needful to support real Objects.

The Pre-judices of some Poor against the *House* ill founded.

XVI. W H E R E A S some of the Old Pensioners, who through mistaken Notions of this *House*, have not as yet embrac'd the Benefit of it, may be real Objects of Charity; the View now given of the Management of the *House* shews that these People's Prejudices against it are very ill founded. To make this still more evident, it is proper to observe that as the Advantages of the *House*, with Respect to all the Necessaries of Life, are abundantly obvious, so there is no just Ground to reckon the *House* a Confinement, seeing the *Poor*, besides their going to Church every Lord's Day, to which they are obliged by the

the Rules, have Liberty and Encouragement to attend the several Week Days Sermons, and are allow'd, after asking Leave, to go out from Time to Time to see Friends, and to walk abroad for their Health, and are indeed less confin'd than many Servants in good Families, or even many honest Heads of Families, whose Work confines them to their Houses. And as to Conveniencies for Retirement, seeing the Children, who are by much the greatest Number, are generally in the Hall at School, or in the Working-Rooms at Work; and most Part of the other *Poor* are generally through the Day, either in the Working-Rooms, or in the Galleries; there are always empty Bed-Rooms, to which People may retire from Time to Time. Nor is there any Danger of being crowded, the Children being so easily disposed of, and the *House* being so large, especially since the Addition made to it last Season. By all which it appears, that besides the manifold Necessaries of Life, the *Poor* in this *Hospital* enjoy a desirable Measure of Liberty, good Company, Convenience for Retirement, Peace and Quiet, Freedom from all hurtful Toil and Care, with abundant Means of Instruction and Edification.

XVII. As it was taken notice of in a Paper <sup>Arguments</sup> formerly publish'd, relating to this Design, <sup>for Benefa-</sup> that if once it were set on Foot, it would <sup>ctions to the</sup> <sup>House.</sup> probably be encourag'd by Donations and Benefactions; so there have not been wanting some Encouragements of that Kind, even this



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this first Year, while the Design was only forming. But now that this Work is establish'd on so good a Footing, and in so promising a Way, it is hoped that the many distinguishing Advantages, and extensive Usefulness of it will be conscientiously considered by those whom Divine Providence has put in such Circumstances, as enable and oblige them to bestow Money for charitable Uses. It has been frequently regreted that People of charitable Inclinations have been too oft ill advis'd as to the particular Purposes for which they have design'd their Benefactions. But what can have a better Title to such Destinations, than a Work of so extensive Usefulness, concerning which People have so good Assurance, that their Charity shall run no Risque of becoming a Prey to Sloth, Idleness, or Avarice; but shall be so conducive, by God's Blessing to the Suppressing of these, and many other Evils; and to the promoting of Industry, Sobriety, Knowledge, and true Religion, as well as the more comfortable Subsistence of the Widow and Fatherless, and others of the most destitute Poor, and that not only of a small Number, or for a short Space of Time, but of a great Number now, and afterwards. The Charity given this Way being given to a lasting Fund, for promoting so many inestimable Blessings to the Publick, and to the Poor themselves, both as to the Good of Soul and Body, of so many of the most helpless Objects, in the present and future Ages; And all this under so regular Government and Inspection

spection, as affords the best Precautions that Prudence can suggest against all Abuses: The whole Management continually lying open to the View of all the Inhabitants of this Place; several large Societies being jointly engag'd in it; and so many Persons of Integrity and Prudence so much concern'd in Conscience, Credit and Interest, to study the utmost Fidelity and Exactness in it.

XVIII. A L L these Things are so many Arguments for encouraging *Benefactions* to this *House*; And it deserves particular Consideration, that the Benefit of it not being restricted, like many other Hospitals, to any certain Number, or to any particular Sort of Poor; but being design'd to extend to all Sorts of Poor belonging to this Place: The Plan of the *Building* is calculated accordingly, for admitting of large Additions; so that if the Plan were compleated, the *House* might accommodate about 600 Persons. And the D I R E C T O R S have it under Consideration, especially if the *House* be encourag'd with *Benefactions*, to build a more convenient Infirmary, and also proper Apartments for People who have lost the Use of their Reason, which is a Thing very much wanted; there being nothing as yet of that Kind in *North Britain*. And such Apartments might be usefull, not only for People under that Calamity, who belong to this Place, but also for such People from other Places, on reasonable Terms.

Of Additions design'd to be made to the House: especially in case of Benefactions.

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The D I R E C T O R S have also in View other charitable and generous Designs to which the *House*, if duly encourag'd, might be made subservient, to the Satisfaction of intelligent and well dispos'd Persons.

It is one Design of publishing the following *Regulations*, together with an Abstract of the First Year's Management, that they who have contributed to this *Work*, or any others, upon a View of the present Management, may offer to the D I R E C T O R S, or their C O M M I T T E E such Proposals, or Advices, as they judge useful for promoting the Design of the *House*, either by rendering it more beneficial for the *Poor*, or by rendering the *Poor* more beneficial to the *Publick*. The Weekly C O M M I T T E E will, with great Pleasure, hearken to every Proposal of that Kind.







# REGULATIONS

FOR THE

*Management of the Town's  
Hospital at Glasgow.*

## *Rules relating to the Directors.*

I. **T**HAT all the DIRECTORS meet Quarterly at the *Hospital*, on the second *Thursdays* of the Months of *February, May, August, and November*, at Three a Clock Afternoon; in order to examine the Accounts, and to inspect the Management of the preceeding Quarter: And, besides these stated Meetings, intermediate Meetings are to be called, when Need requires, by the PROVOST or eldest MAGISTRATE, and each DIRECTOR who is absent is to pay *One Shilling* for the use of the *Peer* of the *Hospital*.

B

M. THAT

II. THAT a Committee of DIRECTORS be annually chosen, at the Quarterly Meeting in November, consisting of Eight, Two out of each of the Four SOCIETIES, who, with those that visit the *House* the preceeding Week, will be *Thirteen*, and *Five* of these shall be a *Quorum*; to meet in the *Hospital* every *Tuesday*, at Three a Clock in the Afternoon, for inspecting the Management of the *House*, and the Behaviour of all Persons in the *Hospital*: This Committee shall admit such *Poor* as they find have a Right by Law, and are duly recommended; and shall record their Proceedings, that they may from Time to Time be laid before the stated *General Meetings* of the DIRECTORS. Each DIRECTOR, who attends this Committee, is to have a Voice in it.

III. THAT the *House* shall be visited by a DIRECTOR every Day, except *Sunday* and *Tuesday*, and the *Overseer* of the *House* shall every Morning advertise each *Director* when it comes to his Turn. These visiting *Directors* shall write down in a Book appointed for the Purpose, what they find needful to remark: And whosoever neglects to visit the *House* in his Turn, shall pay a *Shilling*; and *Six Pence* more if he does not attend the next Weekly Committee for the use of the *Poor*.

IV. The Ministers are to *Catechize* the *Poor* in the *House*, and to inspect their *Morals*, by Turn through the Year.

V. THE Magistrates, and Justices of the Peace having given Orders to their Officers and Constables to take up, by Order of the DIRECTORS, such

*Vagrants* as they find begging at Doors or on the Streets, the **DIRECTORS** are to be careful in causing seize such *Vagrants* where ever they can be found.

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## Rules relating to the Overseers, viz. the Master and Mistress of the House.

**T**HAT they admit no Poor into the *House*, but such as are enrolled by the Weekly Committee, unless they be recommended by a Line from some of the Magistrates or Ministers, the Dean of Gild, or Deacon Conveener; which Line shall be laid before the next Meeting of the Committee.

**I**I **T**H**E** *Master* is to keep a Register of the Names, Ages, and Designations of all who are admitted into the *House*; and of the Time of their Death, or when any of them go out of the *House*.

**I**II. **H**E shall also keep a *Journal* and a *Leger*, containing an Account of all the *Victuals*, *Cloathes*, and *Goods* that are bought to be manufactured, with an Account how such *Goods* are disposed of; in such Manner, that the whole *Expence* of the *House*, and the *Profit* of the *Poor's Work* may be seen at one View: Which *Books* are to be open to any of the **DIRECTORS** or *Contributers*, when they please to inspect them.



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IV. H E is to order the Windows to be opened for *airing* of the *House* as oft as is needful, and to take care that all the *Fires* be *extinguished* against *Nine* a Clock at Night, excepting such *Fires* as are necessary for the Sick.

V. T H E *Mistress* is to appoint proper Persons for washing the Linens; and shall order the whole *House* to be washed every *Saturday-Morning*, and the Stairs and Entries to be wash'd again every *Wednesday-Morning*; the Rooms to be swept once a Day, and the Beds to be made and swept below. She is likewise to order the Diet of the whole *House* every Day.

VI. T H A T the *Master* and *Mistress* shall buy the *Provisions*, *Cloathes*, and *Materials* for *Work*: They shall order proper *Work* for particular Persons, and dispose of what is manufactured to the best Advantage; and in general, they are to assist one another in every Thing that can contribute to the Interest of the *House*.

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## Rules relating to the Schoolmaster.

I. H E is to perform *Divine Worship* in the *House* at twelve a Clock every Day, and seven a Clock every night; and is to officiate to the whole *House* in asking a Blessing and returning Thanks at Meals.

II. H

II. He is to teach all the Children to read, and to teach the Boys Writing together with the five common Rules of Arithmetick, and is to spend six Hours in the Day in Teaching from the First of *February* to the End of *October*, and four Hours from the First of *November* to the End of *January*.

III. H E is to catechize both Young and Old Two Hours every *Tuesday* Afternoon, and also on *Sabbath* Afternoon from Five to Six, and is to perform Divine Worship on *Sabbath* immediately after the Catechizing is over.

IV. H E is to walk immediately behind the Children of the *House* as they go to Church, and return from it; and is to sit in the Church within View of the Children.

V. H E is to assist the *Overseers* in what they find needful to employ him in for the Interest of the *House*, after his Hours of Teaching are over; and either he nor any of the *Overseers* are to go out of the *House* without giving Notice where they are to be found.

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## Rules relating to the Nurses.

T H E R E shall be proper *Nurses* appointed to attend the Sick, who shall be obliged to keep the Rooms, and every thing about the Sick clean: When there has been any malignant Distemper, or

when the sick Person dies, the Bed-cloaths and the whole Room where the sick Person lay shall be washed before any other shall ly in it : The Nurse shall be accountable to the *Mistress* of the *House* for the Cloaths, and every thing else belonging to the Deceased.

II. T H E R E shall be Women appointed to attend the Children, who are to have them washed, combed and dressed every Morning : All these Nurses are to be subject to the *Mistress*, and receive Directions from her.

## *Rules relating to the Cook.*

I. T H E Cook is to make ready the whole Victuals of the *House*, to bake the Bread, and brew the Ale ; and may call for the Assistance of any of the *Poor* in the *House*.

II. H E shall teach the Children the Way of preparing the Victuals, baking of Bread, and brewing of Ale, to fit them for Service ; and for that End is to have Four of them by Turns every Day in the Kitchen.

III. H E shall be obliged to have the Dishes washed Thrice a Day, and the Kitchen washed thrice every Week.



## Rules relating to the Poor.

I. **T H A T** all Persons on their Admission be examined by the *Surgeon* and *Nurse* whether they have any infectious Distemper, and shall be washed as soon as they are taken in, if it may be without Prejudice to their Health; such as are found to be nasty, or to have any infectious Distemper, shall be put into particular Rooms, and not be removed until they are perfectly clean.

II. **T H A T** new cloathing be given to all the Poor on their Admission, and the old Cloaths clean'd and mended for the Use of the Owners. The Cloaths of the Children shall be all of one Colour, viz. Blew mounted with Red.

III. **A L L** who go out of the *House* without Leave, or who bring in strong Liquors into the *House*, or who are found Drunk, or who shall swear, curse, or disturb the *House* with Clamour, or who shall not go twice every Lord's Day to Church, (when able) or who shall ask Money from those that come to see the *House*, shall for the first Fault lose their next Meal, for the second be denied Victuals for a whole Day, and locked up in a Room, for the third Fault punish'd as the **M A G I S T R A T E S** shall think fit.

IV. **W H O E V E R** are found stealing any Goods belonging to the *House*, or to any other Person, care shall be taken, that they shall be punished as the Law directs.

B 4

V. **T H A T**

V. THAT all who shall be employed in any Labour, shall constantly repair to such Rooms in the *House* as are appointed for that Purpose, where they shall work orderly at such Business, and so many Hours as the *Overseers* shall appoint to each of them, according to their Age and Ability, whosoever shall neglect or refuse to do this, shall be punish'd as the MAGISTRATES think fit

VI. THAT all Persons in Health, both *Young* and *Old* shall be out of their Bed at the ringing of the Morning-Bell, which shall be rung in the Months of *January* and *February* at Seven a Clock, in *March* at Six, from the *First* of *April* to the End of *August* at Five, in *September* at Six, in *October* at Seven, in *November* and *December* at Eight; and that all go to Bed, from the *First* of *March* to the End of *September* at Ten a Clock at Night; and from the *First* of *October* to the End of *February* at Nine.

Each Person shall change his Linens Once every Week.

In accomodating the *Poor*, Regard is to be had to the different Stations of Life they have formerly been in, which is to be at the Discretion of the Weekly Committee.

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# The Diet for all Persons above fifteen Years of Age:

## Town's Hospital.

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	BREAKFAST,	DINNER,	SUPPER,
SUNDAY,	Oat-meal Pot- tage and Ale.	Bread and Ale.	Broth with Flesh & Bread.
MUNDAY,	<i>Ditto.</i>	Broth made without Flesh, Bread and Butter, or Cheefe.	Oat-meal Pot- tage and Ale.
TUESDAY,	<i>Ditto.</i>	Broth made without Flesh, Bread and Herring.	<i>Ditto.</i>
WEDNESDAY,	<i>Ditto.</i>	Broth made with Flesh, and Bread.	<i>Ditto.</i>
THURSDAY,	<i>Ditto.</i>	Broth made without Flesh, Bread and Cheefe.	<i>Ditto.</i>
FRIDAY,	<i>Ditto.</i>	Broth made with Flesh, and Bread.	<i>Ditto.</i>
SATURDAY,	<i>Ditto.</i>	Broth made without Flesh, Bread with Herring or Butter.	<i>Ditto.</i>



# *The Diet for all Persons under fifteen Years of Age.*

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## *Regulations of the*

BREAKFAST, DINNER, SUPPER.

SUNDAY,	Pease-Meal Pottage with Milk or Butter.	Bread and Butter.	Broth with Bread & Cheese or Butter
MUNDAY,	Oat-Meal Pottage with Milk or Ale.	Bread and Broth without Flesh.	Oat-meal Pottage with Ale or Milk.
TUESDAY,	<i>Ditto.</i>	<i>Ditto.</i>	<i>Ditto.</i>
WEDNESDAY,	Pease-Meal Pottage with Milk or Butter.	<i>Ditto.</i>	<i>Ditto.</i>
THURSDAY,	Oat-Meal Pottage with Milk or Ale.	<i>Ditto.</i>	<i>Ditto.</i>
FRIDAY,	Pease-Meal Pottage with Milk or Butter.	<i>Ditto.</i>	<i>Ditto.</i>
SATURDAY,	Oat-Meal Pottage with Milk or Ale.	<i>Ditto.</i>	<i>Ditto.</i>

Sowre-Milk is to be given in Summer instead of Sweet-Milk or Ale. And in the Season, fresh Herrings, Greens, Potatoes, and other Roots are to be given, at the Discretion of the *Mistress*.

The Diet of the Sick is to be as the *Physician* who attends the *Hospital* shall think proper.





A N

# A B S T R A C T

O F T H E

## Expences of the Hospital.

*From* NOVEMB. 1733, *to* NOVEMB. 1734.

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## P R O V I S I O N S.

	<i>Lib. sh. d.</i>
<b>O</b> A T Meal, 203 Bolls, 14 Pecks,	107 00 03
Pease Meal, 11 Bolls, 6 Pecks,	3 17 10
Fresh Beef, 2845 lib. and an Half	21 04 10
Salt Beef, 49 Stone, 14 lib.	5 12 06 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Mutton, Veal, &c.	1 19 03
Fish,	4 19 06
Fresh Butter, 75 lib. and an Half	1 05 06
Salt Butter, 17 Stone	4 00 03
Cheese, 21 Stone, 11 lib. and an Half	3 01 07 <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub>
Barley, 24 Ct.	8 06 08
Groats, 147 Pecks,	9 14 00
	Pease



# Provisions:

29

	L.	sh.	d.
Pease, 102 Pecks	3	07	08
Potatoes, 3 Pecks,	0	01	06
Herbs and Roots, &c.	5	01	06 $\frac{1}{2}$
Eggs, 434 Doz.	3	04	03
Salt, 143 Pecks, and an Half	3	15	00
Ale, 1198 Gallons	49	18	07 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sweet Milk, 985 Pints	7	04	11
Sowre Milk, 6019 Pints	13	09	05 $\frac{1}{2}$
Aquavite, 25 Pints and an Half,	1	11	08
	<hr/>		
	258	16	11 $\frac{1}{6}$
Sherry, Suggar, &c. for the Sick	2	09	01
Maintainance of disorderly Persons sent to the House of Correction,	}		
	1	13	00
Charges on Provisions, as Cartage Porterage, Baking of Bread, &c.	}		
	6	19	03 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<hr/>		
	L. 269	18	03 $\frac{2}{3}$

On Calculation it is found that the Expence of Diet for each Person in the Day, is One Penny and Seven Twelfths of a Penny, Sterling, or Nineteen Pennies, Scots.

Cloathing.

	Lib.	sh.	d.
<b>L</b> LINENS of sundry Kinds	24	03	06 $\frac{1}{3}$
<b>L</b> Woolens of sundry Kinds	61	04	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Furniture for Cloathing and Taylors Accounts	}	24	04 03
Shoes			
			08 16 04
			<hr/> 118 09 00 $\frac{2}{3}$

## Household-Charges.

<b>C</b> OALS	336 Carts	L.	21	14	03
Candles	12 Stone		03	05	04 $\frac{2}{3}$
Soap and Stearch, &c.			08	03	04 $\frac{1}{2}$
Overseers and School-Masters Sallaries			31	13	04
Servants Wages			05	11	10
Petty Charges			14	14	01 $\frac{2}{3}$
		L.	85	02	03 $\frac{2}{3}$

Expence of Provisions	L.	269	18	03 $\frac{2}{3}$
Cloathing		118	09	00 $\frac{5}{6}$
Household-Charges		85	02	03 $\frac{2}{3}$
Total of the Expence	L.	473	09	08 $\frac{1}{6}$

There was gain'd this Year by Spin-  
ning of Cotton, Wool and Lint, } L. 11 17 02  
and by picking of Oakam.